Table S1. Equations and illustrations of the habitat and movement metrics calculated from elk and cattle GPS-telemetry data during periods of wolf presence (treatment phase) and absence (pre- and post-phases) in home ranges and pastures, respectively, in southwest Alberta Canada.

Metric	Equation	Illustration
Speed (meters/hour)	Eq. 1 $MR_i = \frac{d_i}{T_i}$, where i is the phase, d_i is the path length traveled during phase i , and T_i is the duration of the phase i .	
Sinuosity	$\mathbf{Eq.\ 2}\ SN_i = \frac{d_{net_i}}{d_i}, \ where\ d_{net_i} \ is \ the\ net\ displacement\ during$ phase i.	High SN [1]
Average distance to Neighbours (meters) Cattle only	$\mathbf{Eq.~3~}DN_i = \sum_{r_i=1}^{R_i} \frac{\left(\sum_{c=1}^{n_{ir}} \sqrt{(x_r - x_{cr})^2 + (y_r - y_{cr})^2}\right)}{R_i}, \ where$ $x \ and \ y \ are \ the \ UTM \ coordinates \ of \ animal \ locations, \ r \ is \ an \ animal \ location, \ R \ is \ the \ total \ number \ of \ animal \ locations \ (r) \ during \ phase \ i, \ c \ is \ the \ location \ of \ a \ neighbouring \ animal \ in \ the \ same \ pasture, \ n_f \ is \ the \ number \ of \ cattle \ in \ the \ same \ pasture,$	Grouped Scattered
Percentage of Head Down Cattle only	Eq. 4 HD_i = percentage of the time spent Head Down during phase i ,	and or leave

Terrain Ruggedness Index	$\mathbf{Eq.5} TRI_i = \frac{\displaystyle\sum_{r=1}^{R_i} \sqrt{\displaystyle\sum_{x'=x-1}^{x+1} \displaystyle\sum_{y'=y-1}^{y+1} \left(z_{x'y'} - z_{xy} \right)^2}}{R_i} \text{, where } z_{xy} \text{ is}$ the elevation associated with location } r, z_{x'y'} \text{ is the elevation of the eight adjacent pixels in the DEM, and R is the total number of animal locations } (r).	
Slope (percent)	Eq. 6 SL_i = average of the slope value for each animal location obtained during phase i.	
Distance to Forest Cover (meters)	Eq. 7 FC_i = average distance between each animal location and the nearest patch of forest cover during a phase i.	